

Photo by D. Errol

...in history or even the
account," concerning the
of Christ, Elder McConkie
d, adding that we have
day revelation. "We have
ledge . . . of his divine
."

By Scott Duncan
Asst. News Editor

THE DAILY UNIVERSE has received a letter from Stanford's president to a BYU faculty member that throws light into the BYU-Stanford situation.

The letter explains why Pitzer made the decision, the events leading up to the break in relations and reveals that Pitzer has been getting heavy mail about the decision; much of it critical.

"We have received many excellent, well-reasoned letters on the subject and I wish I could answer all of them personally," Pitzer explained. "But the volume

Filling the balconies and stairways, BYU's music organizations will combine for the annual "Christmas MIDDAY" today at noon in the main gallery of Harris Fine Arts Center.

The concert, which is open to students and the public, is under the direction of Fred Webb of the BYU Music Dept.

The Concert Band, directed by Robert Campbell, will begin the program, followed by two numbers by the Women's Chorus, conducted by Robert Downs.

The women of the Opera Workshop, directed by Brandt Curtis, perform "Dame Get Up" and "Villancico." Dr. Ralph Woodward will direct the Male Chorus in two carols, followed by the A Cappella Choir singing "He is Born, the Child Divine" and "A Spotless Rose."

Dr. John Halliday will lead the Oratorio Choir, followed by the overture to "The Messiah" by Handel played by the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Dr. Ralph Laycock.

After songs by the University Chorale, conducted by Walter Rudolph and the Children's Chorus, directed by Margaret Woodward, the finale will be the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah" performed by the Oratorio Choir and Philharmonic Orchestra.

By a vote of 82 to 0 with 27 abstentions the assembly adopted a resolution appealing to Moscow and Washington "to agree, as an urgent preliminary measure, on a moratorium" pending outcome of the strategic arms limitation talks in Helsinki.

The United States and the Soviet Union objected to the appeal, saying it would only complicate the tasks of the

of mail generated by an issue of such concern to so many, unfortunately ruled out an individual response."

"Perhaps the most significant thing I can say is to assure you that Stanford's action was not intended in any way to constitute a criticism of the Mormon faith, BYU, or any other organization, nor was it an attempt to force our standards upon any other group, religious or otherwise. Contrary to distorted newspaper reports, our intention never has been to bring about changes in the beliefs of others, my action in approving the recommendation of our faculty Human Relations Commission was intended solely to establish policy with respect to intercollegiate competition by Stanford University."

All Competitions?

Two things should be noted here. One is that despite the announcement of a break in relations for intercollegiate competition which President Pitzer repeats here, the university has participated in debate competitions at which BYU was present. In fact, BYU debated the Stanford team at a meet at the University of New Mexico.

According to Dale Lambert of the debate team, President Pitzer

agreed to the meets and may have clarified the policy to restrict only athletic competitions. The policy may only be restricted to events on the BYU and Stanford campuses.

The second point is that the "distorted newspaper reports" to which President Pitzer refers, may have been reports of comments by William Wyman, special assistant to President Pitzer, who said that in the future the Mormon Church will have to "reinterpret God's word and establish doctrines compatible with Stanford's policy."

The Right to Schedule

He added, "We have the right to schedule games with anyone we want to schedule games with. The Mormon president has interpreted certain scripture to bar Africans from the priesthood. I suppose that is subject of some debate, and that some of God's word can be interpreted in different ways."

Pitzer's letter continues: "As I hope you will agree, Stanford has an obligation to make its facilities and programs available to all of its students, regardless of race, religion or political persuasion. It follows that the university has a concurrent responsibility to assure all its students that they may

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued on page 5)

BYU's department of Special Courses and Conferences received the first place honor award in the 1969 conference and institution divisions at the National University Extension Association Conference in Washington, D.C., last weekend.

The award was given to BYU for "Youth Rehabilitation Through Outdoor Survival," a course developed by Larry Olsen, an expert in survival techniques and member of the BYU Special Courses and Conferences faculty.

The competition was conducted on the basis of creativity and involved universities and colleges throughout the United States.

Another award went to the BYU in the correspondence course division for "Teacher Education 301: Fundamentals of Teaching." The course, which utilizes audio tapes and flip charts, was developed by Dr. Hugh Baird of BYU's Education Dept. The award was accepted by E. Mack Palmer, chairman of the BYU Home Study Dept.

Dean Harold Glen Clark of the Division of Continuing Education at BYU and Thomas A. James, chairman of Special Courses and Conferences, were also in Washington for the NUA Conference and on hand to accept the awards.

negotiators in Helsinki. They were among the abstainers.

But sponsors of the resolution, including 12 members of the Geneva disarmament committee, refused to yield on the moratorium issue.

U.S. Ambassador Charles W. Yost conceded that the major powers were encountering more dissatisfaction than usual on the part of the smaller countries on disarmament issues.

Heat Off

At a news conference summing up the 24th assembly session, he said much of the heat was taken off by the U.S.-Soviet agreement to enter into the SALT talks in Helsinki.

But he added that, in the U.S. view, the appeal for progress at Helsinki was weakened by the reference to a moratorium.

The assembly dealt the U.S. a defeat by approving a resolution

holding that the Geneva protocol of 1925 prohibits use of tear gas and chemical defoliants—both employed by the U.S. in Vietnam.

Yost said tear gas was a riot control agent not covered by the Geneva protocol. He added also that the United States was against interpretation of an international agreement by assembly resolution.

The resolution declared that use of any chemical agents in warfare was contrary to the generally recognized rules of international law as embodied in the Geneva protocol.

Renowned Bacteriologist

President Nixon has renounced use of bacteriological weapons in warfare, and has asked the U.S. Senate to ratify the Geneva protocol.

The assembly also referred to the Geneva disarmament committee two draft treaties

dealing with biological and chemical weapons.

They were in a draft submitted by Communist countries proposing a treaty banning biological and chemical weapons, and a British draft banning biological weapons. Nixon announced support for the British draft, and detailed consideration of both will take place in Geneva after Jan. 1.

The Old Y Bell

From the "Y News" of 1933: "Mrs. Emma Lucy Gates Bowen will give a concert in College Hall next Monday evening at 8:30. Well known in the area for her singing ability, she has performed in various cities around the country."

Special rates of 50 cents for reserved seats and 35 cents for general admission have been given to students."



Photo by Don Mast

EDWARD BOUND via jet is Jack Welsh, from Westfield, Ohio. Jack won Travel Fair '70's drawing last Friday. He'll fly home free, courtesy of Travel Study. Jack, a man, was saved more than \$170, "which makes me really happy" he said. And then, after hesitating a moment, "that means they saved me two weeks of working at the Bucket Company."

Symphony To Perform

The BYU symphony orchestra, under the baton of Dr. Ralph G. Laycock, director of orchestras at BYU, will present a Christmas concert Dec. 17 at 8:15 p.m. in the de Jong Concert Hall, Harris Fine Arts Center.

During this school year the group accompanied "Gird of the Golden West," Puccini's opera, and performed at the lighting of Temple Square in Salt Lake City.

The concert will begin with the stirring "Eroica Symphony" by Beethoven.

The second half of the program will lead off with the overture to "Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg" by Wagner, to be guest-conducted by William Nelson. Following this number, the orchestra will perform selected Christmas music including "A Christmas Festival" by Andersen and "Fantasia on Greensleeves" by Ralph Vaughan Williams.

669 Pints Drawn In Blood Drive

The most successful blood drive in five semesters concluded last week with the collection of 669 pints. The American Red Cross, in conjunction with Arnold Air Society and Angel Flight, sponsored the drive.

Percentage winner for organizations was the Student Nurse Association. The 12th ward, which has won for the last several years, won again this year.

Trophies will be presented by President Ernest L. Wilkinson.

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Art Students To Display Handiwork In Hobby Show

Faculty and staff at BYU will display their handiwork in a show, Dec. 17-18, in the Hobby Shop, handicraft items made during the semester on display in 110 W. Main Center.

Seats Open N.Y. Flight

Wentworth Club still has 10 to 15 seats left on their charter flight New York.

Those connected with the flight who want to go to New York, Connecticut, or D.C., or any place on the coast may use the charter. Those who missed Monday's Club Meeting may contact the club at 373-3822 or 373-3822, or Werner at 373-9792, or 373-2650 for information on the flight.

Hobby Shop Manager Elvin Ostler said the success of last year's hobby show prompted the shop to organize two shows during this academic year. The next one is scheduled for April.

"For the first year since the Hobby Shop started five years ago, we will award prizes—first, second and third in each category plus a sweepstakes winner," said Ostler.

The handicraft categories include ceramics, photography, lapidary, plastics, woodwork, leatherwork and several other creative media. The prizes will be merchandise associated with each category.

Tape it easy

Amazing Hidden Mike in New Sony 110 Portable Ends Mike Fright!

The new Sony 110 portable tape recorder features a hidden electret condenser microphone built into its attractive case. The Sony 110 also has an external remote control mike that can be used simultaneously. For added convenience, there are simple push-button controls, instant switching from eraser to household current. An auxiliary input lets recording from radio, TV or phonograph.

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for the Spring Semester. To our knowledge this is the highest in the nation. Most other schools pay only 50%. Our Buyback list is the larg-

est in the school's history. Today is the deadline for buying books for this semester.

BYU BOOKSTORE

Campus Calendar

GRADUATE PRODUCTION - A play directed by Dr. Dennis F. Shulder, a Ph.D. student in drama, will be in the Arena for the first time. The performance tests 45 students. Admission is free.

DIA - Dr. Lander Britsch will be on India. His Asia Colloquia on "Tribalistic Missionary in Bengal" will be Thursday at 8 p.m. in the Wilson Center. This is a series of monthly lectures delivered by subscription on the 1st of each month.

EXERCISES - No Orpheus concert will be Dec. 17 at 8 p.m. in the de Jong Concert Hall. The concert will be Dec. 18 at 8 p.m. in the de Jong Concert Hall.

RECHES - Distribution of 1000 copies will be today from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Reception area of the Public Side Area. The Herald R. Clark Bldg. will be today from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Stanford Letter Tells Policy Towards BYU

(Continued from page 1)

icipate with dignity and respect in official events with colleges and universities. Stanford students at Stanford already believe that it is wrong to be asked to compete against institutions which are sponsored by organizations which hold that sin is black and by doctrine taught to a second class citizen.

Discrimination at BYU?

Many correspondents have asked that the denial of the shroud to blacks of certain age is deeply-rooted in Church doctrine; that BYU itself does not discriminate and that the Church and individual members have done much to ease the cause of Negroes in the area.

Yet the fact remains that black students feel racial discrimination is present in the area of the Church, and that cannot be complete in good race against an institution is sponsored by it. This seems to be an understandable. Stanford's decision does mean that religious freedom is negated on the campus. The editorialists feel that to persist, the decision would have to bar Mormon students from faculty members from the school. Pitzer means by saying our freedom isn't in danger that will not happen. In fact, head of the black studies at Stanford is a member

EXAM - There will be no Federal Service Entrance Examination on campus during December. The next test will be on Jan. 17 at 80 Jones Knight Bldg.

LOS ANGELES STUDENTS - There will be a tri-regional dance on Dec. 27 from 8:30 to 11:30 p.m. It will be held at the Santa Ana State Center, 674 S. Yorba, Orange, Calif. Dress for the guys will be cost and tie; for the girls dressy to semi-formal. \$1 per person. For more information call Wally or Fred at 213-332-6338.

SPANISH - Orientation meetings for students who plan to take the intensive Spanish course during the spring semester will be held today at 4 p.m. in 328 McKay Bldg.

YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM - Wilson K. Anderson will speak on "Gospel Standards in Making Political and Economic Decisions." Thursday, 8:30 p.m., A-68 Jones Knight Bldg.

MEETINGS

DILEAS CHALEAN - Meeting cancelled for Wednesday.
ARIZONA CLUB - Dance Thursday from 7:30 to 10:15 p.m. at the Gazette Area of the Wilkinson Center.

of the Mormon Church, according to Dr. Knight.

Pitzer continues: "The question remains of why Stanford announced the decision it had reached. In answering this I would like to point out that we first sought a disengagement with BYU for games under contract. This proposal was refused."

How the Break Came

The chain of events leading up to the break in relations began last Jan. 3, the day before BYU was to play Stanford in the new Rosemeade Pavilion in Palo Alto, California. Black students threatened to stage a demonstration the afternoon of the game.

To forestall the protest, President Pitzer promised a general future policy of not playing games with schools that practiced racial discrimination.

He turned the matter over to the Human Relations Commission to work out concrete guidelines. The commission recommended that Stanford not play schools which either were discriminatory or were controlled by institutions that were.

Mired in Good

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Winners Announced

Debee, Vera, Barb, Top In Contest

WINNERS OF THE DAILY UNIVERSE Christmas poetry and recipe contest are Debee Loyd, Barb Black, second place.

Winner of the recipe contest is Vera Resch for her Peppermint Marlow recipe. Debee is a junior in advertising from Modesto, Calif. Her work appears on pg. 6 of this issue. Barb is a freshman in advertising from Fullerton, Calif. Her poem is on pg. 11 of the magazine supplement. She claims her topic does not stem from personal experience, but calls it just "typical."

Vera is a graduate student in library information science from Orem, Utah. She calls her creation "an economical desert for a large group, and is very light and refreshing. It is also a good way to use up those candy canes that are so abundant at Christmas."

Peppermint Marlow

Chocolate Wafer Crust:
Combine 1 1/4 cups fine chocolate wafer crumbs (about 38 wafers) with 1/3 cup melted margarine. Press firmly against bottom of 2" deep pan.
Filling:
1/2 C. crushed hard peppermint candy (such as candy canes)

1 1/2 C. miniature marshmallows
1 C. chopped walnuts
1 pt. whipping cream, whipped.
Drop of red food coloring.
Mix all ingredients together and place in pan that has been lined with crushed wafers. Top with more crumbs. Chill overnight.
Serves 12.
Graham cracker crust may be substituted for the chocolate.

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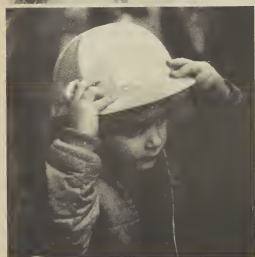
TRAVEL ADVENTURE SERIES

MERRY

Poem By Debee Loyd

Photos By Jayne Garrett
and Pat Perry

shuffling by the blinking windows today
my mind was found wandering away
back to years that didn't have snow
but you're too young to know.
lost in the sweet reverie of youth
ignoring truth
playing the fantasy role
ignoring hurt, greed.
Christmas is always a make believe time
to smile and excuse-me and



drop the dime
into the shaking Santa's pot
wish that his beard were real,
but if you close your cold, blue eyes

and think about Christmas of yesteryear
Can you taste sweet cider and smell evergreen
boughs wishing you merry yule?
And doesn't Macy's swallow you whole
and tumble and chew

until you're through
And then—

quietly you drive
over glassy roads where sleigh-ghosts hide
Did people mean "joyous Noel"
any more then

when
it was easier to forgive and be kind?
I think—not.

for today, I can smile and crunch the snow
with silent feet
yesterday was never sweeter
I didn't enjoy Christmas more

the dollar signs ringing
children really singing

mistletoe on the door
I save a secret energy for the Christmas season
to bring me thoughts of home and love

and really,

not to revive the old fashioned, remembered time
but make this year the best you have
merry Christmas is all in the mind.



Texas Tech Tomorrow . . .

Cougars Begin Road Clashes

By Mike Twitty
Universe Sports Editor

BYU, which has looked very good and very bad in compiling a 2-2 record at home, begins a three game road trip today which will pit them against Texas Tech tomorrow, Texas on Saturday and Denver on Monday.

Impressive wins in the Southwest will give the Cougar cause a big boost and a lot of confidence for the Quaker City Tournament later in the month, and the Western Athletic Conference race which begins Jan. 3 in Salt Lake City.

The COugars have been led in their two wins by seniors Doug Howard, who scored 29 points

against California and Paul Ruffner, who netted 36 points as BYU downed San Jose State.

Howard, 6'3", and Ruffner, 6'9", will be joined in the starting lineup by Jim Miller, 6'5", and Phil Follestrup, 6'6".

Still a question mark is Cougar center Scott Warner. Warner bruised his knee in a collision during Saturday's game with the Spartans. Although there is no ligament or cartilage damage, the knee is still tender and will keep him from being at full strength.

Several possibilities are apparent if Warner is unable to see much playing time. Ville Vainio could get the call at center or Ruffner could move back to his old spot with Larry DeLaitre or Steve

Kelly manning the other forward spot.

Tomorrow night's game will be broadcast by KSL at 7 p.m. MST. The pre-game show will be on the air 20 minutes before game time.

The Red Raiders downed WAC favorite Arizona, 85-80, Monday night. They have also played New Mexico, who beat them by 20 points.

Tech is coached by Bob Bass who is making his debut after coaching the Denver Rockets of the American Basketball Association. The Rockets were 94-74 under the guidance of Bass. The total win-loss record for Bass is 468-260, which is about 65 per cent.

Gene Knolle, 6'4", has been the Raider's big gun thus far. He averaged 26 points and 19 rebounds per game at Ranger (Texas) Junior College and is trying to keep up those marks for Tech.

Another junior college transfer, Greg Lowery, will start for the Lubbock team. The 6'2" guard scored 28 points per contest at Oklahoma Military Academy last year.

Steve Williams, a 6'1" guard, was honorable mention All-Southwest Conference last year, averaging 12.2.

The Daily Universe sports

inter-collegiate

intra-

Kittens Face Tough Challenge At CEU

Reid A. Robinson
Universe Sports Writer

Tonight the Kittens will face the College of Eastern Utah Eagles at 8 p.m. in the Price Armory. This will undoubtedly be a tough contest for the Kittens because the Eagles will be playing on their home court. Last year the frosh fell to the Eagles by about 20 points in Price but then came back to dump them by 20 points in Provo.

According to Coach Leishman, Eastern Utah will be good because they have already played eight games. He also noted that the Eagles have played Utah's frosh and have lost both times.

Commenting on their first game, an 80-77 win over Snow College, he stated that "we were bad on the offensive boards against Snow but in last

weekend's scrimmage much better." Leishman also a



COURTNEY LI

they will get much boards. He said, "game was a typical were nervous and Snow had more po experience."

Starters for tonight be Kresmer, Cosic, Sarkalshiti and Jorgenson or D forwards and Geo David Forter at guard. After this contest rest until Dec. 3 return from vacati will practice for the with the Utah frosh

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2. UCLA (71)
3. New Mexico St.
4. Davidson
5. South Carolina
6. Notre Dame
7. North Carolina
8. Tennessee
9. Villanova
10. Ohio U.
11. Santa Clara
12. Purdue
13. Southern Cal.
14. Louisville (1)
15. Indiana St.
16. Colorado
17. Marquette
18. Jacksonville
19. Houston
20. Washington

UPI Rank

- Team
1. Kentucky (18)
2. UCLA (15)
3. New Mexico St.
4. (Tie) S. Carolina
5. (Tie) S. Carolina
6. Davidson
7. Notre Dame
8. Santa Clara
9. North Carolina
10. Villanova
11. Tennessee
12. Ohio University
13. Colorado
14. Illinois
15. Washington
16. St. Bonaventure
17. Jacksonville
18. Dayton
19. Jacksonville
20. Houston

Carter's Remarks Cost \$1,000 Fine

Yesterday's THE DAILY UNIVERSE carried a story about former BYU quarterback Virgil Carter, now with the Chicago Bears. The story had a followup late Monday when Bear owner

and formerly long-time head coach of the Bears, George Halas, announced that Carter had been fined \$1,000 for his criticism of the Bears coaching staff and management after the Bears were defeated by the Packers 21-3.

Halas, known as the "Papa Bear" said it was the largest amount that the club had ever fined one of their players for off-the-field remarks.

"I don't know who's influencing this boy," said Halas, "But someone is in a very negative manner. Nobody could have such a change in character without somebody influencing him, probably urging him."

When Carter was told of the fine by Halas he is quoted as saying "You can't do that," to which Halas replied, "It's being done." Halas also said that the money would be donated to the Crusade of Mercy and added that he believed it was the largest fine ever imposed by the club on a player for critical remarks.

Before Game Films

Halas imposed the fine before the three Bear quarterbackbacks reviewed Sunday's game films and said he chose such a large amount "because of the seriousness" of Carter's remarks.

Papa Bear Halas also said that the fine had nothing to do with any action that might be taken against Carter by Head Coach Jim Dooley. Dooley said that "Anything particular I have to say to Virgil or the team will be done as a group."

Dooley then added any action he might take would come "at the appropriate time" and that he did not care to comment further on the situation.

BS And Fish Splash Win 'Mural Swim F

BS and Fish won the 1969-70 version of the men's intramural swimming and diving championships Saturday. They scored 56 points to eclipse second-place Minerva with 20.

CAS took third place with 13 tallies, a fourth place tie went to the 64th ward, BR-1, and T-2 with 5 points. The 3rd ward, the 51st ward, Menchunes, AFROTIC, and the 22nd ward finished in the respective positions following T-2.

Winning the 200 yard medley relay was the team of Powers, Hoffman, Martin, and Patterson of BS and Fish with a mark of 1:54.7.

Top finisher in the 50 yard freestyle was Hutchman of the 64th ward with a 24.2 second mark.

Willford of BS and Fish took the 100 yard individual medley with a time of 1:01.7.

The winner of the butterfly was S. Martin Fish with a mark of 2:5.

An independent, Patte the 100 yd. freestyle in

S. Martin of BS and the 50 yard backstroke 27.7 second tally.

Winner of the 200 yd. was Willford, another BS and Fish, with clocking.

BS and Fish's Hoffman 50 yd. breaststroke in :32.

A new record was set yd. free style relay as Martin, Wilkinson, and BS and Fish swam eclipsing the old mark set by a BS and Fish year.

The one meter bowl competition was won by Smith also of BS and Fish the three meter came Paul Weeks of BR-1.

GROVE THEATER

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1969-70 COUGARETTES will provide half-time entertainment at the Quaker City Tournament in Philadelphia Dec. 27, 29, 30. Their advisor is Claudia Hyatt, president is Betty Jean Madsen and

drummer is Kent Smith—an honor. Commandant for the group is Sheryl. Twelve girls have been chosen to make the

Photo by

Track Coaches H

BYU's track coaches pleased with the performance of their charges in the first of the annual pre-Christmas trials.

Winner of the 100 was Chris Farasopoulos of :10.0. The 440 was Eric Wadsworth and Ma :50.8. Paul Hackett won in 1:56.0. Both Sw. jumpers, Chris Celon Lundmark cleared 7. Alarotv cleared 16-6 in vault.

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ASK LOU DAWN . . .

Home Study helped me graduate right on schedule and keep my appointment with the stork at the same time. While I was awaiting the new arrival, a correspondence course made it possible for me to complete my required hours. The baby came the same week as the diploma. Thank Heaven . . . and Home Study, too.

Mrs. Tim (Lou Dawn) Hall



Photo courtesy Massey Studio

Whether your problem is a difficult schedule or a date with the stork, we can help you solve it. If you want to take advantage of Christmas vacation, graduate early (or on time), and enjoy the individual attention of the BYU's finest instructors, investigate Home Study . . . or ask Lou Dawn.

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Vol. 22, No. 64

Wednesday, December 17, 1969



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The Breeze, The Trees and The Leaves

By Douglas F. Norman

Whistling to a whimsical beat
The air is full of breath;
Once again it comes to life,
Eager to do its best.

The ground only shrugs
At the persistent autumn breeze;
But the trees must stand and fight
The wind that wants their leaves.

The darker leaves have blown away
Leaving only lighter shades;
Nothing more than mediocrity
Fills the ground where summer laid.

Dancing with the hungry wind
A leaf has lost its way;
Searching for a wholesome bed
It finds no place to lay.

The leaf has no time to speak,
Floating by a lonely man;
Searching for a resting place,
The wind is in command.

Soon the leaf will rest
Upon the solemn ground;
In time the leaf will fade
And support the living sound.

The busy wind must sing,
The sturdy tree must give,
And the falling leaf must die
So the lonely man might live.

From The Editor's Desk

An Outlet

By Pierre Hathaway



Welcome to The Daily Universe news supplement.

One of the more striking features is the lack of a title for the supplement. We need your assistance. Think up an appropriate name and write to The Daily Universe. It's good for a \$5 gift certificate at the Bookstore. That's a easy five for the few minutes it takes to submit a name. The deadline for submission is Jan. 6, 1990.

The supplement is designed to provide an outlet for the type of coverage space prohibits in The Daily Universe. We look forward to the publishing of in-depth news stories, features of special interest, poetry, articles by respected authorities, art work by students and photographs of human interest or particular artistic value. Contributions are welcome. The desire to express oneself is pressing. A medium is available. All material should be submitted two weeks prior to publication.

Selected articles will be solicited from noted authorities in their field in an effort to provide a broad academic spectrum.

You will note the drilling of the holes in the magazine. We hope to make this publication one which you will want to save as a cross section of campus life for the year.

The academic drought has been an undercover murmur for an indefinite period of time. The accusations of superfluity and superficiality about student involvement are disturbing. Stone throws point to the naivety and apathy of the majority of students. Misconsciously they absolve themselves from this association by a disclaimer of stoicism.

The silent majority are not academically deficient nor naive. They are merely silent. Silence may be caused by many things. One of the foremost causes is the lack of a vehicle in which to carry the thoughts and comments.

The Daily Universe has provided the vehicle. We encourage the silent academicians of BYU to speak out and be heard.

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'Flaming Breath of Truth'

By Merris Hyde

"Often while being riddled by the criticism of a worn-out world he knows to be the flaming breath of truth is wasted wind. He shrouds the fact in form and so mirrors life in fiction."

Prose that is poetry from Dennis Drake, a BYU English graduate assistant, that expresses the problem facing the Mormon author today—lack of acceptance when he utters "the flaming breath of truth," or fear to breathe it in the first place.

Dr. John S. Harris, who teaches English, met this problem with his poem, "The Unhobbled Mare," that explored a relationship between an insensitive pioneer wife and her frustrated husband. "Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought," the magazine that published the poem, received letters of protest and a subscription cancellation from offended members.

Christie Lund Coles, a Provo poet of verse published everywhere from the "Chicago Tribune" to the "Relief Society Magazine," has produced a polygamy play "The Red Peash Porrier." But she hesitates to publish her last play on the subject. It raises questions, she claims, that people may object to.

Ann Doty, copy editor of "Wye" magazine, tells of a short story about a missionary torn

with doubts that she wrote for a BYU creative writing class. "I got an A on the story," she remembers, "and a note saying, 'I don't think you would get this published.'"

What to Write?

As Mormon literature begins to emerge, the Mormon author finds himself in a quandary about what to write about. Should he explore the conflicts, the trials of Mormonism? Should he merely deal with life? Or should he, aware of his Mormon background and beliefs, concentrate his talents on literature fit for the "Era," the "Instructor," or the "Relief Society Magazine?"

The overwhelming answer to the final question seems to be no. "You will never achieve universal connotations if you limit yourself to the 'Relief Society Magazine' Ann feels.

Mrs. Coles, is a regular contributor to the magazine that she defends as a fine publisher of "lyric poetry." Yet, she prides herself that she is able to write "contemporary" verse worthy enough for "Dialogue," and feels she must write both types to maintain versatility as a writer.

But Drake feels, "All of us have an obligation to lend out our minds to voice our highest thoughts." And often those "highest

thoughts" cannot find expression in the "Era," "Instructor" format.

As Edward Geary, a member "Dialogue" board of directors poses "great literature almost never has an ostensible purpose," and too of didactic, moralistic tone of publications does not attract authors on establishing a literature worthy of appeal.

Didacticism, Alienation

But avoiding didacticism is a real problem facing the Mormon writer with the intentions. Carol Lynn Pearson, the author of "Beginnings," an often collection of verse, speaks of the "pragmatic attitude Mormons often have toward literature." "When you have a thought that's more you've got to figure out a way to do that it's not offensive."

There is not only the offense toward concept of literature to avoid, there is offense toward sensitive members to be considered. Sometimes, one often rarely be avoided without committing other.

"Mormonism will never be the spot to argue for creative incentive," feels Parkinson, a writing senior. "You have

(Continued on page 5)

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Search of Mormon Author

(Continued from page 4)

to crawl inside the skin of other people," she says. "Mormons are often alienated. This alienation often results from what Ann calls 'the separator of added knowledge' which acts as an etherizer. It makes us assured. We know all the answers and so we have to question and grope and search." She should have added sensitivity, added to get inside the man and express what he feels," she urges. Dr. Richard Cracroft feels the Mormon "eternity to eternity" view is instead of the usual "birth to death" view and can give authors the "added eternity" they need.

J. Pearson, who writes for the BYU Motion Picture Studios, finds that such movies are flung at film scripts that are "Polynesian productions." "I tied with a ribbon." But she mentions the myriad of the script must pass through for him. "They've got to be careful," she says. "People see the films and say 'ah hah, church doctrine because it's got the seal of the general authorities on it.' However, she mentions that not everyone has the General Authorities for approval. The scattered literature that has been about or by Mormons, none, however, has incurred official censure from the church.

Self-Imposed

Self-imposed censorship is "self-imposed," believes Cracroft. He tells of a story about drugs she submitted to the Y magazine that he said, "My artistic sense said, 'This is false,' but my sense of Mormonism said we have another obligation to be missionaries. My agency agrees that censorship is often imposed, but he feels that it's through social pressure, "what the ward and I will think." He emphasized that "we do throw out the attitude that one kind of literature converts and that another kind does." He advocates that one has to make "static judgment" of the literature before condemning as dangerous to testimonies.

"Taste and Restraint"

He feels that the church has "no intention to coddle its destructive artists." Jones agrees, feeling that touchy subjects should be handled with "taste and restraint." This is the reason why "The Red Parlor" raised few questions. She said to sell the play to Hollywood for fear "taste and restraint" would be scattered. "Mormons respect a people who respect they're supposed to."

Dr. Clinton Larsen of the English department who has published titles of plays and poems and has just finished an opera based on the life of Joseph Smith, feels the secret lies in reserving judgment.

He speaks of his poem, "Homestead in the West" that tells of a pioneer mother alone with her children for the winter, who is "bitten by a rattlesnake. Before she dies she kills her children to save them from starvation.

"Taste and restraint" device was not to

"interpret on a doctrinal level." To do so would be to stray from his purpose to "serve experience" as an author.

With the hope to serve experience in mind, many Mormon authors refuse to turn their back on problems or unanswered questions within the church. "Good literature is the result of realizing and resolving conflict," Ann believes.

Loftier Purpose

Rather than exploiting controversial topics for a "thrill" or "shock literature," Mormon authors see a loftier purpose.

"How in the world can we help the sinner if we have no idea of the problems he's going through?" questions Dr. Neal Lambert of the English Department. Proposing that authors should tap unanswered questions such as the Negro or the unmarried older woman, Dr. Lambert feels, "Even if we don't have the answer yet, we can be sympathetic. When we ourselves can get to the point where we can have sympathy and understanding, maybe then the answer will come."

Marilyn Miller, author of "Rainflowers" currently sold in the Bookstore, has just finished a novel about the Mormon handcart

pioneers but she rarely mentions that her characters are Mormons. As most authors, she is acutely aware of the lack of quality that results from constant "footnoting" of explanations of the faith.

However, she feels that her approach can "help build the kingdom of God. She tries to 'preach it by not preaching it,' by 'telling of things that touch everybody's heart.' Of her characters she wants her readers to say, "Ah, they're human beings, but they have so much faith and courage, it must be their religion."

Her method echoes Dr. Larsen's firm belief that "Jesus is the Christ" that diffuses his highly successful writing. Such an approach may condense didactic and good literature. As Dr. Lambert points out, some of the world's greatest literature has been an "affirmation of the faith" that succeeded without didactic moralizing.

Mrs. Miller adds another concept to Mormon literature. "Writing is creating a little world," she says, "and trying to keep everyone in character. A book is another world, and we as Mormons will someday be creating worlds. Here we have the opportunity to practice."



ANN DOTY

Photo by Tony Earl

Welfare Pensions Helpful

By Parker Owens

There is a rapidly growing interest in old age welfare in America. An increasing number of specialists including physicians, social workers, sociologists, educators and economists are devoting their talents and energies to the study of later life. Many of these gerontologists dislike the common tendency to associate old age with problems. Too long, they point out, we have considered the old as a problem to be dealt with rather than as a special asset. It is society, with its attitudes and behavior toward old age, that has made it a problem.

Still, there are problems connected with old age. Today, nearly 29 per cent of all Americans are 65 or older, and the proportion of old persons is growing. From 16 million now, the number past 65-years-old will increase to 20 million by 1970. More people will have to adjust to growing old and to the changes that aging brings, and society as a whole has to make adjustments to this aging of its population. There are problems that

must be solved if both the aged and the country itself are to benefit from the gift of added years. Old-age welfare pensions relieve want and anxiety and dispel family resentment.

Modern Problem

The problem of old-age welfare is essentially a modern problem. In primitive societies the aged were exposed to die when they were no longer able to support themselves or to be of use to others. In later agricultural societies the aged presented no great problem, because they could be of use nearly the whole of their natural lives. Even today the problem of old age is small in agricultural communities. Only with the advent of the industrial era has old-age dependency become a real problem.

Family life in America today is dramatically different from what it was a generation or two ago. There are ample statistics to show that at the turn of the century one parent was likely to die two years or so before the last of the children had married. At present, the first death of a parent is likely to occur more than

fourteen years after the last child has married and the surviving parent can be expected to live another seven years or more.

The true causes of old-age welfare run deeper than personal negligence. They spring from the fundamental characteristics of the modern industrial system. They may be summarized under two headings.

The first cause is the shortness of the life of a modern industrial wage earner, primarily to the following features of present-day industry: increased specialization, speed in machine operation and rapid change in technique; and in some measure to the insurance plans, private pension plans and workmen's compensation.

The second related cause is low wages. Because of the shortened productive life of the worker, low wages permit no adequate saving in the average case to insure security in old age, especially in view of the taxes imposed upon such savings as may have accumulated, by sickness, accident or unemployment.

(Continued on page 7)



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Society's Needs Met

(Continued from page 6)

Typical Example

A typical example of this includes an aged man with two married daughters and three married sons. He is 68-years-old and is totally unable to work. Family resentment toward another would be dispelled very easily if the father had an old-age pension with money coming in to him every month instead of the sons and daughters arguing among themselves as to how to support dear old Dad.

The most prevalent objection to old-age welfare legislation is that it will impose upon taxpayers a tremendous new burden. This is a serious objection; and it is probable that under present circumstances it will retard the enactment of such legislation in many states. We must admit that many advocates of old-age assistance have not fairly met the question of cost; they have even argued that old-age pensions are actually cheaper than poorhouse care. This comparison is misleading, for it assumes the replacement of the poorhouses with a system of old-age pensions. This has not occurred and probably will never occur. Both poorhouse homes and pensions are needed in a society with approximately 18 per cent of the nation over 70-years-old and more people reaching that age every year.

The argument for old-age assistance cannot put on the ground of economy, it must do or fall upon the need for the wider scope of relief required by modern nations.

Effective Spending

As a society taking care of our old people efficiently, especially with regard to costs. Our problem is not how much we will spend, but how to spend it most effectively, to provide the greatest good for the greatest number.

Madame Lang, author of "Old Age in America," tells of a woman 52-years-old in New York City who had had arthritis since she was 28 and was bedridden, she had a husband and a daughter who might have cared for her but they found it easier to let her stay in hospital, and she had been there for a total of 8,400 days. Another case involved a 71-year-old woman who had had a mild stroke and yet could walk perfectly well; she was eager to care for other less fortunate patients and do chores, and yet she had been in the hospital 3,400 days. Miss Lang also tells of a paraplegic 66-years-old who had been almost 20 years in a hospital; he could move easily in a wheel chair, and if he had been given the proper training he might have learned a useful trade. The cumulative cost to New York City of these three was \$8,000. None of them really needed hospitalization.

Here is another typical example of husbands and daughters leaving their "loved" ones in hospital and not taking the time or effort

to help. These three people in the hospitals were probably thinking just what the Bible records in the 71st Psalm when it states, "Cast me not off in the time of old age, forsake me not when my strength faileth." A solution, a pension, would have enabled the stricken person to convalesce and to lead a more useful and productive life.

Discourage Thrift

Advocates of abolishing old-age pensions say that the inevitable tendency of old-age pensions would be to discourage thrift, however; state and federal investigations have proved beyond all dispute, that the wages paid for many kinds of labor, involving the fortunes of many hundreds of thousands of men and women, always fall short of the cost of living in any reasonable comfort; and never do these wages take into account the emergencies of sickness, accident and unemployment.

It may be said that old-age pensions would tend to destroy family responsibility. Why should children care for aged parents if the church or the state will do it? Statistics show that the majority of aged dependents have families. Regarding those who have children, the final obligation, both legal and moral, is the same under the pension as under the poorhouse system. In either case the children, if able, are usually found willing to care for their parents. In certain states the children, whether willing or not, if financially able, are compelled to furnish such support. When adult children are compelled to support their parents, family resentment enters the picture. With an old-age pension most family resentment would be dispelled. The ex-governor of a state outstanding for the liberality of its old-age assistance program, former Governor Dan C. Thornton of Colorado, once declared in commenting on his state's extension of provision for the aged, "I see nothing wrong with the good old-fashioned, traditional American way of family responsibility, as far as possible."

Justification

Some may think that since the poorhouse system of poor relief has been in operation for 400 years, there is not sufficient justification for its discontinuance. It is true that our poorhouse system is based upon the Elizabethan law passed in 1601. But since that time the world has made rapid strides in science, surgery, industry, the mechanical arts and humanitarian legislation. Having progressed in almost every line of human endeavor, why should we cling to a system of poor relief that is obsolete and inhuman? Instead, old-age pensions should be instituted to keep up with the needs and demands of a modern and older society.

I concede that old-age welfare pensions are wrong because the man with a small home and a few dollars in the bank, which are his because of effort and economy, must assist in supporting those who have not made a like effort to become self-sustaining. But that is of relative importance when one finds it is impossible to compute the contribution of any individual to society in many instances the fortunate worker has had only himself and a wife to support, whereas his dependant neighbor has reared children, the product of whose later toll will add to the prosperity of the state. The man who has nothing may have worked hard all his life and observed strict economy, but been borne down in the end by the misfortune, sickness and death that have overtaken his family. The mere fact that he has not saved as much as his neighbor in no way indicates that he has not tried as hard to save, or been any less a credit to the state. In most instances his better-to-do neighbor will suffer no increase in tax levies through this measure.

Family Responsibility

In our society the responsibility for taking care of the old person rests primarily with his family. If the family cannot fulfill this responsibility then it passes to the church, then to the community and finally to the state and federal government. But, no matter who or what authorizes the pension it must be authorized for the simple reason of preserving life. A welfare pension would probably enable an aged person to continue living where he has been, and this thus dispels family hostility and want by not thrusting him upon some member of his family. Old-age welfare pensions are needed today because they relieve much want and anxiety among the senior citizens of this country.



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War is a funny word. Around the nation people in different ways are showing their opinion of war. The World War II poster is from Abilene, Kansas; the STOP war sign is from Granville, Ohio; and the flag from BYU. Essay by Mike Nielson.



Defeating The Threat

By J. Fredrick Hansen

Some years ago, George Meany observed, "The conflict between Communism and democracy is the problem of our time. It shadows all other problems. This conflict is of our age, its tolls, its tensions, its stakes, and its tasks. On the outcome of this conflict depends the future of all mankind." Since 1917, the Communists have enslaved millions of people and have never abandoned their goal of world domination. It is, therefore, imperative that all Americans understand the methods which the Communists use to take over a country.

The Communist program for revolution is divided into two phases: violent and non-violent. The violent phase may be divided into five basic steps: (1) Divide the people; (2) Create the appearance of popular support; (3) Neutralize the opposition; (4) Precipitate violence; (5) Create the semblance of liberation. Let us consider these steps in detail.

First Step

In order to divide the people and get them hating each other, the Communists divide the people of a country carefully and tactically or potential divisions among them. Lenin said, "The most powerful enemy we have conquered only by exerting the utmost effort and by thoroughly, carefully, patiently, and skillfully taking advantage of the smallest rift . . . of every antagonism . . . among the various groups or classes within the various countries." The Communists will exploit economic, class, racial, historical, linguistic, racial, or other differences that they encounter. In China, for example, it was economic and class differences they focused upon with their slogan "land to the tiller." They portrayed the landlord as an "enemy of the people," thus dividing the peasants.

To create the appearance of popular support, the masters of deceit skillfully utilize popular sounding catch phrases and slogans. They describe their planned subversions as "National Liberation." In Cuba, "Cien O Muertes" (Fatherland or Death) was popularized by Castro, who also used "venceremos" (we shall overcome) as a rallying cry. Also they conceal their true motives with high sounding pronouncements such as the following from Mao Tse Tung: "We prefer to think of what we are doing as something Lincoln fought for in the Civil War—the liberation of slaves."

In order to maintain the appearance of popular support, the Communists must neutralize the opposition. "We can and must win in a manner which sows among the masses hate, revulsion, and scorn towards those who disagree with us," taught Lenin. The Communists always attach various motives to their opposition such as Fascist, Imperialist, Racist, anti-Semitic, extremist, etc., thus speaking of themselves as liberators,

anti-imperialist, Workers Party, or People's Party. They also institute a reign of terror torturing, mutilating, and killing all who would oppose them. The last tactic is very evident in South Vietnam.

Second Step

The next step is to precipitate mob violence. This usually begins as "peaceful" demonstrations which are, sooner or later, agitated and inflamed into full-scale riots. In outlining this part of the program, Lenin commented, "Riots, demonstrations, street battles—detachments of a revolutionary army. Such are the stages of development of the popular uprising." In Cuba, as a prelude to the revolution, leftist oriented students led riots in the streets of Havana. This mob violence forced government troops and local police to confront the rioters, thus creating the first semblance of revolution.



Once the semblance of revolution is created, and the people come to accept that there really is a revolution in the country, it is then relatively easy to unite all factions who are opposed to the existing government for any reason whatsoever. The Communists seldom reveal their true goals to those who are fighting the revolution for them. During the revolution in Cuba, the infidel Fidel was heard to remark, "I have said very clearly that we are not Communists. Our revolution is a humanitarian one." Major Pedro Diaz Lanz, who was commander of Castro's air force, is now traveling throughout the United States telling how he was duped into supporting the revolution for the "freedom" of his country, only to discover too late Castro's true motives.

Outlines Tactics

Such are the steps to a violent Communist revolution. But, as Jan Kozak, official historian of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stated, "The claims of Marxism-Leninism never ceased to point out that the inexorable revolutionary transformation of the capitalist society into a socialist one does not preclude, but even

presupposes, the possibility of various forms and roads of the proletarian revolution." In his pamphlet "How Parliament Can Play a Revolutionary Part in the Transition to Socialism" and "The Role of the Masses" Kozak outlines how the tactic of revolutionary parliamentarism was used in Czechoslovakia and how it might be adapted to other countries as well. He explains the political "pieces" movement used by the Communists to gain the acceptance of their platform in a country. The two pincers may be recognized as pressure from above (Communists within the government) and pressure from below (Communist agitation among the masses), leaving the opposition caught in the middle with nowhere to turn. Let us let Communist Jan Kozak explain in his own words.

Pressure "from above" successfully employed by our workers' class was the use made of the organs holding powers—the government, parliament, national committees—for bringing about a wide popularization of revolutionary demands and slogans . . . The fact that such demands and recommendations emanated directly from the highest state organs had a strong influence on their popularization . . .

Pressure "from below" is the pressure exerted by the popular masses . . . The united mass organizations, which were led and influenced to a large extent by the Communists, represented, in this way virtually the direct reserves of the Party . . .

All the old proven forms of the struggle of the popular masses were employed: Calling of protest meetings, passing of resolutions, sending of delegations, organizing mass demonstrations and also, eventually, using strikes, including general strikes . . .

The pressure of the popular masses "from below" made it impossible for the representatives of the other parties . . . which had numerical superiority . . . to isolate the Communists and to stop the revolution. Thus it made up for the numerical weakness of the revolutionary representatives . . .

Progress toward socialism may take, under these circumstances, a democratic and constitutional course . . . All the changes which, in their entirety, represent a revolutionary transformation of the capitalist society into a socialist one will proceed absolutely legally . . . and in the name of the nation.

Thus we see how the world wide Communist conspiracy has utilized an intricate plan for the conquest of many nations—by violence and by peaceful revolution—thus enslaving great numbers of people. Awareness of the conspiracy and its methods is the first step toward defeating what President McKay has called "the greatest satanical threat to peace, prosperity and the spread of God's work among men that exists on the face of the earth."

Romantic Couples Dwindle

Statistics Show Marital Drop

By Ehanor Cottam

Causing great concern to many of us who walk the sidewalks of this great campus are the ever-dwindling number of romantic couples passing by, the empty calendars of the university coeds, and the number of brightly-lighted coed apartment windows on weekend nights.

The... deplorable states of affair first came to my attention in the form of statistics which I had the fortune of encountering. These advise me that only 50 per cent of BYU men students date. This same 50 per cent spread themselves among only 20 per cent of the girls (these 20 per cent only do they consider dateable), while 80 per cent of the women rarely date (if at all). Further statistics attest to the outrageously low rate of engagements at BYU at last semester's end.

Among the BYU community a few brave voices have managed to assert themselves on this matter, yet have apparently been smothered into silence by the illustrious campus newspaper which feels, and with every justification, that it has matters of weightier import to print. The majority of voices raised come from the undated female sector, as might be expected. These clamor for immediate and forceful action. Many call for a "rationing" system whereby the most-dated girls could be limited to a prescribed number of dates, thus forcing the men to share themselves around among the undated girls. Many have made appeals for legislation of school laws regulating male traffic to their doorsteps. In view of the fact that BYU is the "Lord's Institution," if these two proposals were put into effect, according to my calculations, we would be but unwraving the thread of righteousness for which this campus is known. This can be explained by the popular feeling among the church and BYU community that methods of force are but methods of the devil, and the above proposals set forth by these girls will employ force in their execution.

Weighty Matter

I have researched this weighty matter and have discovered one of the main causes of the problem of the undated BYU coed: she arrives at this campus apparently unprepared with the necessary knowledge and attitudes required to cope with the dating competition. Unfortunately, the entering BYU coed has not been advised beforehand by the university, or by her mother, that the BYU

men naturally expect and deserve back rubs, shoe shines, car washes and polishes, mended and ironed clothes, homemade loaves of bread, and four-course home-cooked meals, and these to be rendered freely and voluntarily as soon as the coed has made a young man's acquaintance. My awareness of the necessity of the coed providing these attentions arose when my roommate's date, on the first time out, was thoroughly indignant because she didn't have time to wash his car for him. He stated most wisely and proudly that in the past week three different coeds had called him up begging to wash, as well as polish, his car for him. I have observed that the coeds here are rather reluctant, or inhibited, shall I say, when it comes to providing these benefits to men they scarcely know. Admitting that their reticence and negligence in supplying many of these demands may stem from lack of sufficient sex education in the home, I suggest that something be done at this school to help alter the attitudes of these coeds, thus helping them meet the demands of dating competition.

Being confident that the administration can have much influence in furthering the cause, I suggest, that among other things, cooking, sewing, physical therapy, and courtship and marriage courses be made a mandatory part of BYU graduation requirements for all women students. (A fair grade in the latter class would be based on whether or not the coed has secured an engagement ring at the class conclusion.)

Faculty Role

The faculty could play a role by suggesting that practical application of the Gospel, and in this instance admonitions regarding marriage, be stressed in the classrooms. Sex, love, and marriage should be an integral part of every student's life, in order that he may live up to these admonitions, as well as up to the image this institution has as being primarily a "marriage institution." I was greatly encouraged that some teacher, at least, was concerned when I, one day, came upon a curious scene upon the Jesse Knight Bldg. lawn. There I observed and was deeply impressed by a group of students who were conducting a sexuality quotient poll. This involved a tickling phase to be followed by a kissing phase, each period being fastidiously clocked. These illustrious students evolved a

report which revealed that those BYU who were most ticklish were also the kissers. I was happy to see that, among a few students and teachers, an understanding of the opposite sex, an attitude that sex is important and not a joke on this campus, existed.

Mailing to all entering freshmen women new students a pamphlet outlining proper conduct and including a detailed description of the attentions BYU males expect of the proper project of the Social Office, I think it commendable that Ken Kart, ASBYU President, has resolved to use studentbody funds to better advantage coming year. I suggest that, in addition to publishing of the above pamphlet, these be allocated for establishing another at the ASBYU Social Office—that is known as the "Courtship and Marriage Council." Instead of "Academic Emphasis" of which we experience an excess at this committee could push forth a program known as "Matrimonial Emphasis."

Church Influence

Being aware that the church structure campus wields great influence, I suggest the Relief Society program be embellished monthly lessons stressing the importance and value of BYU males, giving the coeds a constant view of worth, would be an inducement to the award the men with more attentive services.

I can think of no one objection the BYU community could possibly raise to these ideas, unless it be feared that university population, as a result of romantic involvement, become overly it to date and marry, overly interested in and overly eager to help BYU live up to happy-hunting ground reputation. And there be those among the studentbody would close their eyes to the dilemma those be the persons who refrain from criticizing my ideas until they can devise more effective cures for the situation.

I own not the least personal interest in promoting these suggestions, and have other motive than the benefit of the school and the image of BYU. I have no hope of reaping a single profit, myself having reached the point where I am a single BYU coed.

Book Review

Campfire Frontier'

There's a warmth of nostalgia in the most recent publication of Mrs. Ann Woodbury, wife of Dr. LeRoy R. Hafen of the History Dept. and one of Utah's best writers and poets.

"Campfire Frontier" is a collection of short stories and poems of the old west, based on fact and legend, which have added color to the growth of the nation. Many of these have been published before, some have already become well established and appreciated, and without the reader knowing from whom his information came.

If you are interested in the venturesome, you will find the story of Baptiste Bonneau a capsule story of the life of the half-Indian son of Sacajawea. Baptiste was a composite of western ruggedness and pioneer culture, a conglomerate of his environment.

Perhaps Kit Carson captures your fancy. A famous poem relates some of his tall tales of the old west. The famous duel with Armitage has a touch of romance which typifies the trading era.

Stories of transition are related in the story of Narciso Beaubien and his million acres in the San Luis Valley. Narciso lost his life as a victim of treachery from within, as he tried to guide valley residents through the Spanish influences into becoming an American community. Death as his penalty did not stop progress.

William M. Pike, after whom Pike's Peak is named; Friday, the White Anapaho; and Tebor, Buffalo Bill Cody, familiar names of the old west and some unknown, are to life in this volume.

Fan fans are continually impressed at the fluency of the writer. The book could have been much larger and still contain pleasant reading for both young and old.

In her final poem, "Pageant of the Plains," Hafen writes:

By the Old-West is no more,
The early horse shrank distance on the
A.

Wonders, step by step have eaten space
Bound the East and West with snow
Up.

A comic flashes tell the watching peak
Time with miracles unborn may yet
Test the world."

A volume is now available in book stores
\$5.50, published by The Old West
Publishing Co., Denver, Colo.—M.G.F.

Sonnet:

Sudenli Whearzerpants

By Brian L. Sullivan

T'was forty below, a very cold freeze,
Sudenli startled the bravest of corps,
When upon passing she heard the roar,
Enter ye naught so easy said campus police.

My, he was certainly no lark,
"Failure, my dearie to exhibit not thy kneese,
Is surely a crime to us it doth not pleasee,
Nothing more explicit echoed his bark.

Hoolots Thesame a somewhat standard barer,
Pleaded so feverishly with the eagle eye,
But only to echo the same reply,
Enter ye naught so easy, Hootlets Thesame!

T'was Schurr Schortscourt who won the game,
Thus ends our moral said Yur Bothesame.

Frustration

By Barb Black

She stood under the mistletoe
For what seemed days
But everyone went
their separate ways.

She'd used perfume
deodorant, too,
there wasn't much left
she could do.

Her hemline was short
her nose was puffed
she'd worked on her face
for long enough

—and

Then he stepped up
to that magical place

he kissed her mouth
and she slapped his face.





When the cold comes to the Utah Valley that means winter is here and with it comes the work of the greatest artist ever to exist. When the first snow falls on campus many of us seem to be just a little too busy to stop and admire what this artist is doing.

In the past few days our omnipotent creator has seen fit to bless us with more of his work. From one tiny snowflake to huge snow drifts the artist's hand has past over and left more precious and priceless gifts than that of any Master artist who has ever lived.

When was the last time you stopped to

admire and gaze at some of this work? I have found yourself too busy or just the mood to appreciate this work here a few samples of what our Lord has done. I hope and pray that more people will find time to stop and look. Some of the most beautiful things you will ever see are right before you in this moment. Maybe it is only through the snow laden branches of a tree or the white coverings on an evergreen but they are still the work of the master. Only here for a little while so try and enjoy it. (Photo essay by Mike Isenberg)





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THE DAILY UNIVERSE, 1969



The Daily Universe

Loansharking . . .

A Nationwide Cancer

By Rinda Owens

Loansharking is the second highest source of revenue for organized crime in America, next only to gambling. In fact, gambling profits often provide the initial capital for the loan shark, making the two crimes largely inseparable arms in the growing cancer of organized crime.

Loansharking may be defined as the lending of money at higher rates than the legally prescribed limit. It is perfectly legal in most countries other than the United States, where laws against it give the criminal element a chance to get in on the lucrative business of moneylending.

Noted criminologist Donald Cressey states that there are three essentials for a successful loansharking operation—customers, capital, and a method of collection.

The victims of the loan shark are as varied as the personalities that make up a society, but they all have one thing in common—they need money. Many ordinary businessmen with financial troubles from activities on the margin between honesty and dishonesty turn to the loan shark. They could not get money from a reputable loan firm, and are a good risk to the shark, since he can bleed them dry without fear of them running to the authorities to expose him and thence themselves.

Workers

Other victims are working men who simply need a little money till pay day. They know a reputable firm would not bother with all the trouble and red tape it takes to furnish such a small, short-term loan. The loan shark will lend money without a contract, signature, co-signer, or any of the tedious, but necessary, qualifications of the legitimate loan company.

A good customer of the loan shark is the compulsive or eager gambler. He borrows money from the shark for "one more game," at the rate of 10 per cent per 24 hours. If he wins, he pays the loan back instantly. If he loses, however, he has 24 hours to pay back the loan plus interest. Collateral is his body.

The organization of the loansharking racket is essential to its effectiveness. At the top is the underworld boss, or first echelon shark. He supplies the money and directs the entire operation, distributing millions of dollars to the chief lieutenants or second echelon underbosses. The underboss serves the top man with absolute allegiance, and the amount the underboss receives from the top man depends on his past performance, and the market demand for money. The underboss must pay one per cent per week for money in use. This is a levy on the underboss' income

derived from interest and penalty charges on loans. (These interest and penalty charges are called "vigorous.") Each underboss is an independent contractor and knows the one per cent return to the boss is mandatory—no excuses accepted.

The underboss lends money to the third echelon man. The latter is the "6 for 5" man who deals directly with the customers.

Modus Operandi

There are several types of loan sharks, each using a different modus operandi. Discussed above is the upper echelon boss, known also as the "money mover." His place in the organization is of utmost importance, since he must channel the large sums of money collected from illicit narcotics sales, bet-taking, and other gambling into the highly profitable loan shark circulation.

The neighborhood loan shark services the neighborhood like a barber or shoe repairman. His rates don't fluctuate much, even when his capital (usually borrowed from the upper echelon) diminishes. He often doubles as a bookie, just to see that illicit money keeps moving into the coffers.

The shark that specializes in financing gamblers has been outlined somewhat earlier. He is a fixture at casinos and dice games, ready to pull a few bills from his roll for a thirsty gambler. Sharks who finance specific gamblers charge rates of not lower than five per cent per week (240 per cent per year.)

The "collector" is usually a goon of the syndicate hired by the shark to collect on loans. The collector will rarely murder the victim, unless he is to be an example to other delinquent borrowers, or if he has committed an important trespass, such as going to the police. The loan shark definitely believes in preserving the goose that lays the golden eggs.

The shark usually won't insist on repayment of the principal, as long as the borrower makes his interest payments. This way, the borrower is hooked. The shark, through the collector, will find out things about the borrower and his family, and may threaten to hurt or kill them. The shark bleeds the borrower, then sends him to beg money of his relatives. If money is not forthcoming, the collector may be instructed to hang the borrower out a high window by his legs, kick him in the stomach, or break his arms. The collector receives one-half of the interest he collects.

If the shark is certain that no more money can be squeezed out of a borrower, he may "stop the clock" with no interest being compounded for a specific time. If, after this the borrower still doesn't or can't pay, the tortures start again.

The loan shark may collect money from him in various other ways. For instance, a well-known sportscaster steered his friend a crooked dice game for a percentage of his loan. A hairdresser told a loan shark whom she was in debt, which cost would be good targets for a jewel thief. In return for consideration on her loan, the indebted lawyer became a syndicate bookie to pay off his loan.

Silent Partner

Often businessmen who can't pay loans find the loan shark has declared himself a silent partner in the business. The shark dictates who to buy supplies from, who to employ, and may himself be on the payroll without doing a day's work.

Loan sharks charge interest rates of 200 to 2,000 per cent per annum. The common loan is the "6 for 5"—next Saturday pay me six dollars for every five I your hand today. This is 20 per cent per week, or 1,040 per cent per year.

A graphic example of the way this racket mounts up is the case of a man who borrowed \$20 for a hospital bill from a shark. He agreed to pay interest of \$2.25 per week. He renewed the note every year until, by then, he had paid \$1053 for \$20, and owed more than he'd borrowed!

Another loansharking-related practice is the employer who puts off paying his employees their wages. Then he lends the amount of wages to the employees at interest, keeping them in a hole they can almost never out of.

All types of people may become involved with loan sharks. As a case in point, in 1968 James L. Marcus, New York commissioner of water, pleaded guilty to charges of taking a bribe in return for awarding an \$840,000 city contract to award the contract under the instruction of one Antonio Corallo, whom FBI, New York Police officials and Attorney General J. Edgar Hoover described as a Cosa Nostra underboss recognized as the "loan shark loan shark."

High Profits

The profits of loansharking are phenomenal. A single loan shark in New York City made \$500,000 into \$7.5 million in 1968, in one documented case. A conservative estimate is that loansharking is a \$1 billion a year business in the United States.

Probably the main reason for the success of the loan shark business is the governing legitimate loan agencies in the United States. Most states have usury laws that charge more than 10 to 12 per cent

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Gnawing At Foundation

(Continued from page 14)

on a loan criminal usury. This means all consumer loans are too expensive to bother with for most companies. The consumer in need of a small loan is the loan shark to turn to. For this reason, loan sharks have a regular lobby in place to keep the low legal interest rates. They make new legitimate business out of the old. Credit unions hurt loan sharks by making small loans to members at reasonable interest rates, due to their elit status.

Some states have been trying to counteract the influence of the loan shark with small loans. These provide that financial institutions which make small consumer loans need not be exempt from the usual laws. These companies are restricted to a scale of interest charges ranging from 10 per cent per year on the unpaid

as well-regulated by small loan laws which prevent a loan shark from making high-rate loans on the pretext of a pawnshop. Utah gives the Bank

Commissioner the right to determine if unlicensed lenders are within the law.

Solutions

New York lawyers Kaplan and Matteis set forth several recommendations for legislation against loan sharks in New York state, which seem applicable for most states. These recommendations were implemented by the New York legislature in 1968. They are:

- 1) Make charging more than 25 per cent per year interest on a loan a felony. However, small loan companies would remain lawful charging 30 per cent.
- 2) Make possession of loansharking records a misdemeanor. With this, victims could make anonymous complaints which could lead to a conviction.
- 3) Grant immunity to witnesses in criminal usury investigations. This would make victims and dissatisfied lower echelon men more anxious to testify.
- 4) Make the use of "roughing-up tactics" a felony.
- 5) Let corporations use usury as a defense against paying off loans given at an interest rate of over 25 per cent per annum.

On the whole, these recommendations

could go far toward combatting the loan shark, although sections three and five would permit some of the shark's bed partners to get off scott free. These measures, along with increased concern and action on the part of citizens are needed to help law enforcement officers apprehend the loan shark and stop the malignancy he spreads.



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